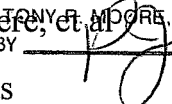


U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA  
RECEIVED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA  
LAFAYETTE DIVISION

MAR 06 2015

Carriere, et al.  
BY  TONY J. MOORE, CLERK  
DEPUTY

versus

Civil Action No. 6:13-02437

Judge Richard T. Haik, Sr.

Union Pacific Railroad Co., et al

Magistrate Judge C. Michael Hill

**ORDER**

Before the Court is a Petition For Damages filed by plaintiffs, Tasha Tolar Carriere and Danielle Bihm Marcantel, alleging injuries resulting from the August 4, 2013 Union Pacific Railroad Company train derailment in Lawtell, Louisiana. *R. 1*. Plaintiffs originally filed this action in the Twenty-seventh Judicial District Court, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. Defendant, Union Pacific Railroad Co., removed this action to this Court, contending that the parties are diverse in citizenship and the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional threshold of \$75,000. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, federal district courts have subject matter jurisdiction over civil actions in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 exclusive of interest and costs and the parties are citizens of different states. The person seeking to invoke federal court jurisdiction has the burden of proof of demonstrating, at the outset of the litigation, that the federal court has authority to hear the case. *St. Paul Reinsurance So., Ltd. v. Greenburg*, 134 F.3d 1250, 1253 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). Therefore, a removing party bears the burden of showing that federal jurisdiction exists. *Manguno v. Prudential Property and Cas. Ins. Co.*, 276 F.3d 720, 723 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002).

The removing defendant must establish that the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 and the parties are diverse in citizenship. 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Here, the Petition establishes that the parties are diverse in citizenship. Thus, in order to remain in federal court, “the removing defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.” *Gebbia v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 233 F.3d 880,

882 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir.2000). Plaintiffs allege they were “located in Lawtell, Louisiana or its environs at the time of the derailment” and suffered damages from the toxic chemicals released including “respiratory distress, watery eyes, coughing, sore throats, breathing impairments .... sustained fear and fright associated with the actual and/or potential exposure ... and was [*sic*] further caused inconvenience by being confined to their homes and/or evacuated with no shelter in place.” *R. 1-1*, ¶ 11. Plaintiffs list the categories of damages they seek to recover as “Costs of medical treatment; Past, present and future lost wages; Past, present and future mental anguish; Loss of enjoyment of life; Inconvenience to their persons and property; Nuisance; [and] Medical monitoring expenses.” *Id. at* ¶ 16. Plaintiffs, however, fail to provide any quantification of their damages. Nor does the Petition contain any information concerning whether they actually sought medical treatment or the nature or cost of any such treatment. Moreover, the Petition contains no information as to any alleged property damage claim or the value of any such claim. Thus, the Petition does not provide any facts that would permit reasonable estimate of Plaintiffs’ actual damages to be calculated.

Upon review, it is hardly apparent from the face of Plaintiffs’ Petition that their claims exceed \$75,000.00. The injuries alleged and damages claimed are vaguely stated—amounting to customary categories of damages universally set forth in personal injury actions—and, thus, provide the Court with little guidance as to the actual damages that Plaintiff incurred. “[R]emoval cannot be based simply upon conclusory allegations.” *Felton v. Greyhound Lines, Inc.*, 324 F.3d 771, 774 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir.2003). The various damages stated in Plaintiffs’ Petition are too speculative to provide the Court the requisite degree of confidence that the Petition, standing alone, makes out a claim for more than \$75,000.00.

Thus, upon sua sponte review of Defendant’s removal materials, the Court concludes that it lacks subject matter jurisdiction because Defendant has failed to establish that the

amount in controversy in this matter likely exceeds \$75,000.00. Accordingly, as the Court is without subject matter jurisdiction to hear this suit,

**IT IS ORDERED** that the Clerk of this Court is to remand this action to the Twenty-seventh Judicial District Court, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana.

Thus done and signed this 4<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2015 at Lafayette, Louisiana.



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RICHARD T. HAIK, SR.  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE